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### STILL WATCHING MEXICO.

Uncle Sam is going to stick around for a while at Vera Cruz. And it is just as well. The pacification of Mexico will proceed more peacefully if he is on the job.

When Gen. Huerta hit the exile trail and left his friend Carranza to hand over to the revolutionists such government as remained, everything looked serene. Gen. Carranza was to march into Mexico City amid the glad "vivas" of the populace. Carranza would receive him graciously and step aside. The golden age would arrive with the First Chief of the Constitution.

But the First Chief seemed to think that his first duty was to subject a lot of his enemies to the "ley de fuga" or shoot them against a wall and Gen. Villa showed a disposition to elbow his chief out of the spotlight and appropriate all the "vivas." Uncle Sam thereupon found it necessary to take both belligerent gentlemen diplomatically by the scruff of the neck and tell them that if there was any more civil war, or any political imprisonments or assassinations, he would send 100,000 soldiers into Mexico and take charge of the reconstruction job himself. Such, at least, is the story told at Washington.

The threat was effective. It was something that the Mexican mind could grasp. And it will doubtless continue effective if Uncle Sam remains in a position to enforce it. When it becomes plain that our sister republic is really weaned from the revolution habit, we can safely withdraw our ships from Vera Cruz and our soldiers from the Rio Grande.

England has promised to tell the truth about the war, but that does not mean, necessarily, the whole truth.

Americans of late have been carrying on numerous wars—the war on weeds, the war on noxious insects, the war on vice. Pray God they may keep out of war against human beings!

It is not very long since certain newspapers in the United States were clamoring for a war to civilize Mexico. The American people frowned them down. Today some of the same newspapers are exhausting their adjectives in condemnation of the European war, which is waged by Austria to civilize Serbia, by Russia to civilize Austria, by Germany to civilize Russia and Belgium and Great Britain and France, by France to repel and civilize Germany, and so on and so forth, always by one nation to civilize another. Isn't the candle about civilization held from makers of war a ghastly joke?

### THE RULES OF WARFARE.

Even if the mere possibility of warfare is a blot on modern civilization, the blot is made somewhat less offensive by the fact that certain humane considerations must be observed by both the belligerent armies.

At the Hague convention of 1899 certain rules were promulgated restraining the atrocities of warfare. To these rules the civilized nations of the world subscribed, and the United States and Mexico are among the signers.

At the foundation of all these rules lies the general declaration that "It is NAUGHT, IT IS NAUGHT, SAITH THE BUYER; BUT WHEN HE IS GONE HIS WAY, THEN HE BOAST-ETH."

What was the buyer buying? Certainly he wasn't buying coal for there's no such thing as bargains in coal, for either buyer or seller. There's no deviation from the set price. You pay the same price as your neighbor and so would the President of this little old U. S. A. if he were buying from us. It's the square deal with us, both as to quality and price.

You should have coal in your bin right now, brother. How about it. The present chilly weather is probably making you think, WE WANT YOU TO ACT.

**The M. Van Orden**  
COMPANY

Houghton Laurium.

## FEEDING ARMY IS ONE OF BIG GERMAN PROBLEMS

Though Soldiers Entering Belgium Carried Food Supply for Days, 600 Carloads Must Be Shipped Daily for Army From Base of Supplies

Every German foot soldier carried twenty-seven ounces of hard bread, twenty-one ounces of preserved meat or bacon, ten and a half ounces of vegetables, mostly onions, and two and five-eighths ounces of coffee in his haversack when he started for Belgium. Every Uhlán or other cavalryman carried just one-third of that amount.

The foot soldiers had enough food for three days and the cavalrymen for one day. The cavalrymen are supposed to be able to get back to a base of supplies oftener and easier than a foot soldier. Besides, his work being usually in advance of the foot soldiers, the food supplies of the country are not materially depleted when he appears, and he is expected to help himself.

**Living on Soup and Bread.**  
An army officer on duty with the general staff in Washington says:

"The German soldiers are living on soup and hard bread." If the supply of meat and onions is good the soup is thick; if it is small the soup is thin. The fewer utensils an army carries the better it is fed. Big cauldrons packed with meat and vegetables mean more sustenance than pots and pans and bake-ovens. The motive-power that would be required to carry frying pans, broiling irons and baking dishes can be better used in hauling meat, potatoes and onions. Stew every day is better than planked steak and mashed potatoes every other day."

Since 1899 the Prussians have been working on the machine with which the Kaiser is confronting the alliance of great and little powers today. They call the ration weighing four pounds and fourteen ounces their "iron" ration. It must last three days. Six hundred carloads of food must leave Cologne, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, or whatever for the time being is the commissary depot, daily for the 500,000 men supposed to be operating in Belgium, Luxembourg and possibly Holland; that is the minimum. The chances are that 900 cars are being used for the conveyance of one day's "iron" ration. For ammunition there must be a minimum of 300 cars. For forage and other quartermaster stores there must be a minimum of at least 100 cars, although the probabilities are that a much larger number are being used.

If the army is being kept supplied by less than 3,500 carloads of material every day the statistician and others who have worked on the machine and its handling have achieved a great victory. Probably 200 locomotives are in use.

**Distributing Depots.**  
All these things are being used to start the supplies from the great depots at the base or bases to the tem-

porary distributing depots. The cities mentioned are probably the temporary depots.

The Belgian railroads probably are being used to get the supplies to the advanced bases or depots, which are as near the rear of the army as is consistent with safety.

Fifty-five thousand wagons, drawn by 600,000 animals, or their equivalent in motor vehicles, are needed to get supplies to a force such as is supposed to be operating in Belgium.

Kaiser Wilhelm takes Frederick the Great, to whom he once referred as his ancestor, as his example. Frederick once fought all Europe, and the Hohenzollern of today believes that he too can do it.

The German soldier is eating black bread baked months ago. His crust is so hard that a bayonet or saber must be used to break it. Hard baking preserves it and reduces the moisture to be carried to the minimum. As to how the soldier shall eat it, that is his affair.

These estimates as to the number of wagons and animals are based on a campaign ten-day march from the base, or, roughly speaking, from 100 to 150 miles from the point to which the railroads bring the food, ammunition, forage and other material.

### All Plans Worked Out.

If the advanced bases are at Cologne, Coblenz or Aix-la-Chapelle, the great numbers of wagons and horses will not be needed to supply the forces operating around Liege, but by the time the forces reach Brussels or Rheims, the transportation mentioned will be required.

The Germans, the French and Russians all have elaborate diagrams worked out, showing the method of operating the transports and the field bakery column, which comes along last and supplies fresh bread. These diagrams look as though they might have been devised by dancing masters as first aids to an awkward squad.

Veterans of our Civil War smile when they read that each company is entitled to one wagon and the headquarters of each regiment to another extra wagon. The company wagon here was abandoned early in the war.

The French foot soldier carries three rations in his haversack when he starts out. It consists of thirty-three ounces of bread, nine ounces of preserved meat and five and one-half ounces of "groceries"—that is, onions, salt, pepper, garlic and spices. The Russian infantryman carries bread enough for two days and a half. French cavalrymen carry supplies for one day. The Russian mounted man carries enough for one day.

A soldier is supposed to carry 200 cartridges, weighing, with belts, close to twenty pounds, or five times as much as his food for three days.

## Incidents of The War

The Canadian government may take steps to confiscate, as the property of the crown, \$29,000,000 worth of German holdings in timber and mines in British Columbia. It is believed that Kaiser William invested a large part of his personal fortune in the deals, which were put through two years ago by Baron Alvo von Alvensleben, his personal representative in Canada.

A French protest to Washington against alleged German violation of the Geneva agreement on the battlefield says:

"Marcella Jouy, a nurse who was wounded, swore that after the battle on August 15, she was attending the wounded with two other nurses when a German officer opened fire on them from a distance of less than thirty feet. A bullet shattered her arm, she stated, and she fainted. On recovering consciousness she found that her two companions were dead beside her with bullets in their bodies. All three nurses' statements, which plainly wore the insignia of the Red Cross."

Premier Asquith has decided to address meetings in the principal cities in the United Kingdom to make plain the cause of the war and to set forth that it is the duty of every man to do his part to make the issue a successful one for the British arms.

The British cruisers Newcastle and Rainbow and the Japanese cruiser Idzumi are still cruising along Vancouver island and the northern British Columbia coast seeking the German cruiser Leipzig.

King Charles of Rumania is seriously ill and it is said that he will shortly abdicate.

Fritz Kreisler, the celebrated violinist, has gone to Vienna, where he will join the Austrian army in which he holds the rank of lieutenant. This is the second war experience he has had.

Advices from Valcartier, Quebec, state that thus far 50,000 Americans have volunteered to serve with Canadian troops.

Since the beginning of the great war in Europe more people have appealed for aid to New York charitable organizations than since 1893. Secretary Frank Bruns of the Charities Organi-

zations' society says he is swamped with applications for help.

The patriotism of the Canadian girls, is exemplified in the discovery of one in the full regalia of a private at Valcartier camp near Quebec. She was challenged by a sentry and on being sent to the guard house, confessed her sex.

A representative has been sent to Rome by Germany to organize a press service. The lack of German war news, which is considered a detriment to the influence Germany wishes to exert in Italy, is the cause of the move.

"Here on the French frontier," says a correspondent at Coutari, "the landlady of a little French inn told me placidly as she served lunch, 'they killed four Germans just over yonder,' and she jerked her thumb in the direction and passed over the incident as if it were an everyday occurrence. She was not much impressed with the fighting which has been going on all about her, but was eager to know how the Russians were getting on in their march to Berlin."

The fortification of Vienna has begun, according to a dispatch received in London from that city. "Merely to give work to the unemployed" is given as the reason for the work.

"At a time when our east is being darkly menaced by brute force, I wish to say to you how proud I am that Belgium blood is in my veins," is the text of a message sent by the prince of Monaco to King Albert of Belgium.

According to Pacific coast agents of the Chinese revolutionary party in San Francisco, advantage offered by the European war will be accepted by the revolutionists to overthrow the regime of Yuan Shi Kai.

Henry Woodhouse, aeronautical authority, in a New York address, declared that no matter who won in the struggle in Europe, aerial navigation would be one of the most important factors in the making of a world nation.

### HER WATERLOO.

Mae-I was in a very embarrassing position this morning.  
Fae-What was it?  
Mae-I had to rescue a man from drowning when he was teaching me to swim.  
Fae-Judge.

## OUR NATION PLEADS FOR THE HELPLESS



## NAVAL LOSSES DURING FIRST MONTH OF WAR REACH ENORMOUS TOTAL

Destruction at sea during the first month of the general war has been greater than the naval losses during the entire Spanish-American war when the value of the merchant vessels captured is taken into consideration. The cost of these vessels with their cargoes, in many instances very valuable, must be added to the warships that had been destroyed.

The following are the naval losses thus far reported:

Aug. 3—German and Russian fleet sight off Alame islands. Russians reported to have lost one ship.

Aug. 5—German mine layer Koening Luise sunk by British torpedo boats in North sea.

Aug. 6—British cruiser Amphion sunk by mine in North sea.

Aug. 9—German submarine sunk by British cruisers in North sea.

Aug. 14—German cruisers Goeben and Breslau sold to Turkey to escape capture.

Aug. 16—Austrian cruiser Zenta sunk off Antivari, Montenegro.

Aug. 17—Unnamed German dreadnought reported out of action and ashore at Trondhjem, Norway.

Aug. 17—Austrian battleship Zrinyi reported sunk by French warships.

Aug. 26—German cruiser Markoburg blown up by her commander in the gulf of Finland to avoid capture.

Aug. 27—German converted cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sunk off west African coast by British cruiser High Flyer.

Aug. 28—Reported eleven German ships, including two cruisers and three destroyers were sunk in engagement with British ships off Heligoland.

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### REX BEACH.

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Rex Beach, the well known story writer, was born in Atwood, Mich., September 1, 1877. In his youth he studied law for a time in Chicago but soon abandoned the idea of following that profession. At the age of 19 he joined in the first rush for the Klondyke. Since that time the life of the young author has been one of adventure. He spent several years in the far North and had many startling experiences, but in the end he returned home as poor in pocket as when he left. In 1902 he returned to Chicago and engaged in business for a short time afterward he engaged in literary work for the first time. In 1905 he published "Partners" and followed it a year later with "The Spoilers," which proved one of his greatest successes. Since that time the young author has written a large number of novels and short stories.

Robert P. Bass, former governor of New Hampshire, 41 years old today.

Henri Bourassa, the noted leader of the Quebec Nationalists, 46 years old today.

Henry Roujon, member of the French Academy, 61 years old today.

Rt. Rev. Sidney C. Partridge, Episcopal bishop of Kansas City, 57 years old today.

William S. Cowherd, former Missouri congressman, 54 years old today.

Clifford W. Robinson, former premier of New Brunswick, 49 years old today.

James J. Corbett, former champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, 48 years old today.

Waco, Tex., telephone systems have merged.

## Fuel for U. S. Big Guns Made on Island in Hudson

These are busy days at the naval ammunition base at Iona Island, some 40 miles up the Hudson River. Here at top-notch speed hundreds of men are making ready large and small shells and preparing the powder charges for the guns of the battle ships.

The reservation covers 116 acres. Within its limits are stored about three million pounds of smokeless powder and over one million pounds of black powder, besides many thousands of shells. This war-material is kept in large brick and stone powder magazines and shell houses.

The powder magazines all have four separate fireproof walls and are divided up into compartments in order to prevent a fire or an explosion from reaching or destroying the entire contents. The loaded shells are kept separately from the empty projectiles and are stored in two fixed ammunition magazines. Each shell is weighed and numbered before being put away. The weight is recorded in chalk on the shell.

Magazine attendants inspect the shell houses and powder magazines many times during the day and night. At night each visit is recorded on the disk of the magnetic clock in the administration building. The temperature in the shell houses and powder magazines is kept between 85 and 90 degrees.

Just now many shells for the big battle ships are stored away at Iona Island in a secret; but there are lots of them. They are expensive. Thus the 14-inch shells, weighing 1,500 pounds and requiring a charge of nearly 400 pounds of powder, cost about \$600 each.

One of the principal activities at Iona Island is the manipulation of smokeless powder for charges for the large and small guns of the navy and of black powder for bursting charges for the shells. The powder filling houses, four of which are in operation, are situated at widely separated points. They are small one-story wooden structures, isolated owing to the possibility of an explosion. The men working in them are required to wear white serge suits and moccasins; no metal or other articles are allowed in their pockets which might in any way cause a spark.

All the tools, funnels, measuring cups, scales and other appliances used are made of copper. Here the delicate and somewhat dangerous business of weighing has to be done very carefully. At the Indian Head proving grounds the naval ordnance experts by tests determine the powder charges best adapted for the various guns, and at the annual target practice the results as to range and velocities of the various charges are recorded. Then slight changes in the composition of the powder lead to changes in the weight of the charges.

Each morning the day's supply of powder is brought from the magazine to the filling houses in lead colored wooden boxes. These are all zinc-lined. The U. S. government pays 70 cents a pound for powder and furnishes the alcohol to the manufacturers. The boxes of powder are emptied into a long wooden trough and with a copper scoop the powder is dipped out, accurately weighed and tied up in quarter, half and full charges in white muslin they are held in readiness to go aboard the ships.

The big charge of 400 pounds for the fourteen-inch guns are arranged in four charges of 100 pounds each. The bags, when piled on top of one another,

reach to the top of a man's head and present a formidable sight of bottled-up destruction.

To furnish the great number of bags needed for the powder charges an extensive sewing department is constantly kept going. With an electric cutter from 50 to 100 thicknesses of muslin are cut up at a time in various patterns, while a press fitted with a series of steel dies cuts out great numbers of the round bottoms for the bags. Bags of 30 different sizes are made for the bursting, ignition and propelling charges for guns, ranging from the three-pounder to the fourteen-inch rifle.

The sewing is all done by skilled men operators, a motor being attached to each machine. The making of the large twelve and thirteen-inch bags, with a half dozen wide streamers, requires an extraordinary amount of intricate sewing and manipulation. Beside the regular bottom, each bag has an additional compartment made for the ignition charge.

One of the important operations performed in the magazine houses is loading the projectiles with their bursting charge. For the fourteen-inch shells 50 pounds of black powder is used and about 30 pounds for twelve-inch shells. To hold the shells steady and to get at the base of those huge steel missiles—some of them weighing 1,600 pounds—they are roped in a sling and hoisted clear of the floor by a pulley and chain. The point is then lowered a foot or so into a stout wooden frame with an opening a trifle larger than the shell. Then a long narrow bag is inserted in the shell cavity and the measured amount of black powder is poured through a funnel into the shell. Some 50 of these huge projectiles can be loaded in a day.

Several of the smaller filling houses are used to assemble the cartridge cases and the bursting charges of the three-inch rapid-fire shells. It was shells of this sort that were fired from the guns of the Prairie to clear off the Mexicans from the roof tops at the occupation of Vera Cruz.

The costly and intricate torpedoes are put on board the ships at the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I. Here the government has established a new plant for their manufacture. It takes about a year to build one of these marvelous engines of destruction and they cost \$5,000 each. The latest twenty-one-inch type will run at a speed of 28 knots for a distance of 10,000 yards.

### "THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

1657—The town of Deerfield, Mass., was burned by the Indians.

1702—Colony of North Carolina voted against an hereditary nobility.

1807—Verdict of acquittal in the case of Aaron Burr, on trial at Richmond, Va., for high treason.

1838—The Emperor of Austria was crowned King of Lombardy at Milan.

1853—The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) laid the foundation stone for the Dominion parliament buildings at Ottawa.

1870—Beginning of the series of engagements between the French and Prussians in the vicinity of Sedan.

1876—Servians badly defeated by the Turks at Androvatz, near Alexinatz.

1880—General Roberts defeated and dispersed Ayub Khan's army at Maza.

1891—International Congress of Orientalists met in London.

1900—Jubilee of Sultan Abdul Hamid was celebrated in Constantinople.

1908—The Hedjaz railway to Medina was opened to traffic.